

<b>Activity:</b>	<b>Natural Programs</b>
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**Activity Summary**

Program Components	2003 Enacted	2004 Enacted	2005			Change From 2004 (+/-)
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Rivers and Trails Studies	913	910	+2	0	912	+2
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	8,174	8,177	+71	0	8,248	+71
National Natural Landmarks	987	986	+9	0	995	+9
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	803	802	+9	0	811	+9
<b>Total Requirements</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>10,875</b>	<b>+91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,966</b>	<b>+91</b>

**Authorization**

16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1249	The National Trails System Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 460/- 460/-3	The Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 797(e), 803(a)	The Federal Power Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1a-5	National Park Service Organic Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1273	Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

**Activity Overview**

**Natural Programs** include the development and completion of Congressionally mandated studies of river and trail routes for possible inclusion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems; programs to increase river and trail opportunities through State and local technical assistance; the National Recreation Trails programs; the management of the National Natural Landmarks program; and programs to assist in the development of agreements with hydropower facilities/projects that impact public access to river and recreational resources.

**DOI Outcome Goals Applicable to this Activity****Resource Protection****1.1 Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources**

Programs within this subactivity support this goal by providing technical assistance, performing studies and supporting partnerships that improve resource management and restore and maintain watersheds and landscapes. For example, the Rivers and Trails Studies program provides assessments for the viability of designating proposed rivers as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

**1.2 Sustain Biological Communities**

The Rivers and Trails Studies and Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program components support this goal by providing technical assistance and supporting partnerships that create habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish and performing studies to improve information and assessments used for decision making.

**1.3 Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources**

The National Natural Landmarks program component supports this goal by encouraging the preservation of the best remaining examples of the major biotic communities and geologic features composing the Nation's natural landscape through formal designation and technical assistance.

## Recreation

### 3.1 Provide for a Quality Recreation Experience, Including Access and Enjoyment of Natural and Cultural Resources on DOI Managed or Partnered Lands and Waters

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance and Hydropower Recreation Assistance program components support this goal by promoting recreational opportunities, and improving capacities to provide access for recreation through partnerships and technical assistance. For example, the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program is working with the City of Blanco, TX, on a project that will restore Town Creek, establish a thriving riparian habitat zone, and create an interpretive trail, arbor, amphitheater, and picnic tables to provide opportunities for healthier living and expanded cultural and historical events in the area.

**Activity:** Natural Programs  
**Program Component:** Rivers and Trails Studies

## FY 2005 Base Program Overview

River and trail studies are undertaken when authorized by Congress and may be the responsibility of Interior, Agriculture or the joint responsibility of both departments. Select **rivers** and **trails** which show the potential to be authorized by Congress go through extensive research before studies are forwarded to Congress.

- **Rivers.** In order to be considered, a river must be in free-flowing condition and possess one or more of the following values to a remarkable degree: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values.
- **Trails.** Selection is based on the national significance of the route and the recreational or historic resources along the route.

### At a Glance...

- A river study must receive Presidential recommendation before being sent to Congress. If authorized, it becomes part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- A trail study is sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior. If authorized, it becomes a part of the National Trails System.

In addition to the basic prerequisites, **rivers** and **trails** are assessed for their feasibility. A determination of feasibility is based on costs that would be entailed in designating the site, impact on the surrounding environment, timeliness of such action, recreation opportunities, and local or State interest in acting to protect and manage the resource.

*Workload and performance tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this activity.*

## FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Studies continued on the following rivers: Elwha (Washington), Musconetcong (New Jersey), New (Virginia and West Virginia), Taunton (Massachusetts), and Eightmile (Connecticut)
- Studies continued on the following trails: Star-Spangled Banner Trail and Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route
- Studies were initiated on the Navajo Long Walk Trail and the Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail

## FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

- Complete study of the Star-Spangled Banner Trail in Maryland and the District of Columbia
- Initiate studies including the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route extending from New England to Virginia, the Navajo Long Walk in New Mexico, and the Monadnock-Metacomet-Mattabesett Trail in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut

- Support follow-up activities authorized in legislation for several recently-designated wild and scenic rivers such as the Concord, Wekiva, and lower Delaware
- Anticipated completions: Elwha River in Washington, the Musconetcong River in New Jersey, and the Star-Spangled Banner Trail in Maryland and the District of Columbia
- Continue the study of the New River, Taunton River and Eightmile River
- Continue the study of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, the Navajo Long Walk, and the Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail

#### FY 2005 Anticipated Program

- Complete studies of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route and the Navajo Long Walk
- Complete studies of the New River, Taunton River, and Eight Mile River
- Continue study of the Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail
- Support congressionally directed studies for areas that might be designated as heritage corridors, tour routes, affiliated areas or other similar designations that respond to local initiatives but are not units of the National Park System

#### FY 2005 Budget Request: Rivers and Trails Studies

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	910
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No Change</b>
Uncontrollable changes	+2
<b>FY 2005 Budget Request</b>	<b>912</b>
Net change	+2

<sup>1</sup>Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

**Activity:** Natural Programs  
**Program Component:** Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance

#### FY 2005 Base Program Overview

Every year the National Park Service is approached by over a thousand local governments and nonprofit organizations seeking assistance in conserving, enhancing, and developing their communities to be healthier and more livable places. The goal of the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA) for FY 2005 is to assist over 250 communities in achieving their conservation and outdoor recreation goals.

This low-cost investment by the Federal Government helps partner organizations and local governments benefit from lessons learned elsewhere in the country. It also helps them successfully navigate the imposing array of resources and strategies available through Federal agencies and non-governmental groups.

This program adheres to the following key principles:

- Projects are undertaken only at the request of a local community and frequently include multiple partners.
- The NPS generally concludes its involvement within two years.
- Tangible benefits for recreation or conservation successes are expected.
- A high level of public participation in planning efforts is encouraged and valued.

- Grant funding from the NPS is not supplied; rather, NPS contributes RTCA staff hours to help their project partners leverage necessary funding through public-private partnerships.

Communities aided by the Service vary widely, from small, rural communities to metropolitan Dallas to neighborhoods in the Bronx. Some partners are relatively sophisticated agencies of local governments or established nonprofit groups, while others are groups newly formed to accomplish a single vision, such as a new trail or greenway. For instance, chambers of commerce, youth volunteer service corps, garden clubs, and natural resource districts have all been NPS partners through this program.

While these partners each seek to accomplish unique projects, their efforts often can be categorized as follows:



*NPS Director Fran Mainella helps commemorate the opening of the Tennessee River Blueway – a Rivers Trails and Conservation Assistance project.*

- **Greenway Development.** Most Americans' primary contact with nature and the outdoors comes through close-to-home trails and greenways. NPS helps communities plan and protect a wide variety of greenways, from urban promenades to buffers of natural wildness. The Service has been very successful in helping partner communities access Federal, State, and private funding for this purpose.
- **River Conservation Planning.** The National Park Service offers assistance that helps communities conserve important rivers. Projects such as downtown river greenways and watershed protection programs not only benefit natural resources but also bolster local economies by enhancing recreational potential and property values. Moreover, millions of dollars in Federal disaster assistance and flood insurance payments can be prevented through sound river planning that reclaims flood-prone land as park and open space. RTCA leads restoration of natural stream courses and banks to enhance recreation and wildlife, improve water quality, and reduce flood damage.
- **Utility and Transportation Corridor Conversions.** The Service helps communities to recycle abandoned railway corridors by converting them into popular "rail-trails." RTCA alerts communities whenever an abandonment of a nearby rail right-of-way is imminent. NPS staff assist projects that utilize power line and pipeline corridors for trail systems, develop trails on canal banks, and bike lanes on urban streets. Projects also develop safe routes for children to walk or bicycle to school.
- **Open Space and Parks.** Through partnerships with other Federal agencies like EPA and DOD, RTCA connects local partners to projects that convert industrial brownfields to recreation areas and buffer military bases from development with public open spaces. RTCA has developed local and Federal partnerships with CDC with the goal of using trails and parks to improve the Nation's health.

By working side-by-side with grassroots groups and local governments in communities throughout the country, NPS is building a nationwide system of parks, open spaces, trails, and protected rivers. The program's goal is to add miles of trails and protected river corridors, and acres of parkland and protected open space that will provide the Nation with educational, recreational, and conservation benefits. Through RTCA partnerships, NPS helps conserve over 750 miles of river corridor, develops nearly 1,500 miles of trails, and protects over 65,000 acres of park, habitat, and open space annually, at no long-term cost to NPS. These projects have profound economic, health, and quality of life benefits in their communities.

*Workload and performance tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this activity.*

① For further information on RTCA, visit them online at: [www.nps.gov/rtca](http://www.nps.gov/rtca)

#### **Use of Cost and Performance Information: NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program**

The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program is a technical assistance program that leverages the effectiveness of state and local governments and of private-sector and nonprofit entities seeking to improve quality of life and the local environment. Partnerships established through this small NPS program conserve over 750 miles of river corridor, develop nearly 1,500 miles of trails, and protect over 65,000 acres of park, habitat, and open space annually. All projects are undertaken only with the participation of supportive local governments, and focus on a range of non-NPS lands – Federal, State, and privately owned. Assistance is in the form of technical assistance - not grants.

As a result of the White House's HealthierUS initiative, the Rivers & Trails program has responded by increasing its emphasis on helping projects that will support the HealthierUS goals and potentially improve public health. These health-related projects – drawn from the existing stream of requests for assistance each year – include specific health-related objectives alongside their recreation and conservation goals, or bring along atypical partners, such as public health offices or medical service providers and funders, to work together toward public recreation and land conservation goals.

In FY 2004, at least 80 projects are being assisted that seek to promote better public health by providing better recreation opportunities closer-to-home – up from fewer than 30 such projects in FY 2001. In this way, NPS is addressing an Administration priority without additional funding and without creating new program initiatives.

#### **FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments**

	2003 Plan	2003 Actual	2003 plan versus 2003 actual
Partners miles of trails added	1,000	1,429	429 miles less
Partners miles of rivers added	685	782	97 miles less
Partners acres of open space, parks, added	20,000	36,773	16,773 acres less

#### **Performance on NPS strategic goals:**

- Contributed 1,429 miles to NPS goal for partnership miles of trails protected (143%).
- Contributed 782 river miles to NPS goal for partnership mile of rivers protected (114%).
- Contributed 36,773 acres to NPS goal for partnership acres of open space protected (184%).

#### **Other Program Accomplishments:**

NPS staff for this program is based in 34 field locations to make them more readily accessible to nonprofit organizations and local and State governments in all 50 States. In FY 2003, the Service was able to formally address 311 requests for project assistance. RTCA project examples include:

- RTCA staff assisted Salt Lake County, the U.S. Forest Service, Mountainland Association of Governments, and the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Coalition to plan and GIS map a 56-mile route for the regional trail along the Wasatch Mountains where designated National Wilderness meets the edge of metropolitan Salt Lake City.
- The first bi-state water trail in West Virginia and Pennsylvania was opened in June 2003. The trail is 65 miles long and includes five locks and dams open to recreational boaters on the Monongahela River. RTCA assisted in the formation of a partnership of the Mon River Recreation Committee, Vision 2020 Program, and Greater Morgantown Chamber of Commerce to plan and fund the project.
- The Latah Trail, a 12-mile rails-to-trails conversion near Moscow, Idaho, moved closer to construction, receiving two TEA-21 Grants. Planning, fundraising, and partnership building was assisted by

RTCA working with The Latah Trail Planning Committee, county and city government, user groups and businesses.

- Groundwork USA, a network of seven independent environmental business trusts in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, published its 2002 accomplishments, which included \$15.3 million in leveraged funds for 53 community projects, 24 acres of new parks, significant volunteerism, and environmental education. Groundwork efforts are supported by EPA's Brown-fields Program in conjunction with RTCA, seeking to reclaim old industrial sites.
- The three-quarter mile Ouzel Falls Park Trail was opened in Big Sky, Montana. The Big Sky Owners Association, USFS, and Gallatin County implemented the first part of a trail plan developed with RTCA assistance.
- Twenty-three National Recreation Trail designations in 12 States in response to a National Trails System application process managed by RTCA.



RTCA: Making a trail come alive with community involvement.

## **FY 2004 Planned Program Performance**

### **Performance on NPS strategic goals:**

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
Partners miles of trails added	1,429	1,000	429 miles less
Partners miles of rivers added	782	685	97 miles less
Partners acres of open space, parks, added	36,773	20,000	16,773 acres less

### **Performance on NPS strategic goals:**

- Contribute 1,000 miles to NPS goal for partnership miles of trails protected.
- Contribute 685 river miles to NPS goal for partnership mile of rivers protected.
- Contribute 20,000 acres to NPS goal for partnership acres of open space protected.

### **Other Program Accomplishments:**

NPS staff will undertake assistance to projects in 49 States and one territory in 2004 in response to applications from State and local government, non-profit organizations, and private citizens. Examples of RTCA assistance projects in 2004 include:

- Formally address approximately 141 requests for new project assistance. Continue efforts on 160 projects begun in previous years.
- Assist multiple jurisdictions and interests in planning for Chesapeake Bay Watersheds in partnership with USEPA.
- Partner with 5 groups in the greater Detroit area to link greenways on the Detroit River.
- Create a trail to link St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, with St Croix National Riverway Visitor Center and The Ice Age National Scenic Trail.
- Coordinate the public planning for the Firestone Trail, a 12.5 mile rail trail connecting Firestone, Frederick, and Dacono Colorado.
- Assist fundraising and organizational development to construct the Colorado River Heritage Greenway Trail between Bullhead City, Arizona, and Lake Mead NRA.
- Assist public planning for restoration and enhancement of Big Lagoon at the mouth of Redwood Creek in Marin County, California.

- Partner with Caldwell, Idaho, to plan, design, and develop demonstration projects to restore Indian Creek and develop a community trail.
- Lead inventory, assessment, public planning, fundraising and organizational development in partnership with city government to create a trails plan for the Skagway area in Alaska.
- Assist Fort Lauderdale, Florida, develop a community-driven plan for bicycle facilities and waterway trails.
- Partner with the Massachusetts Bicycle Coalition and health and transportation agencies to create a statewide working group for walking and bicycling "Safe Routes to School".
- Initiate Groundwork Trusts to reclaim brownfields for parks and recreation in New Jersey, Texas, Indiana, and Minnesota.

### FY 2005 Budget Request: Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	8,177
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No Change</b>
Uncontrollable changes	+71
<b>FY 2005 Budget Request</b>	<b>8,248</b>
Net change	+71

<sup>1</sup>Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

**Activity:** Natural Programs  
**Program Component:** National Natural Landmarks

### FY 2005 Base Program Overview

Qualified sites are evaluated by the National Park Service and designated National Natural Landmarks (NNL) by the Secretary of the Interior. NNL program responsibilities include monitoring the condition of designated sites, providing liaison with landowners, fostering partnerships with Federal, State, local, and municipal agencies and conservation organizations, providing program information to interested parties, and securing technical assistance to landmark owners or arranging for designation ceremonies when requested. 587 National Natural Landmarks were designated at the end of FY 2003.

Evaluation of sites for potential designation as new NNLs continues in FY 2004. Internet-based information on the NNL program is also being upgraded. The NNL program is continuing to coordinate with the NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program and the network of Cooperative Ecosystems Study Units, and to engage in partnerships with academic institutions in various aspects of achieving the program's objectives.

In FY 2004, work continues on the boundary adjustments needed to process withdrawals from existing NNLs; this includes identification and mapping of the owner's parcel boundaries, modification of the NNL boundary, and reviews by the National Park System Advisory Board prior to the Secretary's approval. All NNL boundary maps are being revised using Geographic Information Systems to improve their accuracy and clarity.

*Workload and performance tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this activity.*

① For further information on NNL's, visit them online at: <http://www1.nature.nps.gov/nnl/index.htm>

**FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments**

- Completed expansion of National Natural Landmark web pages to provide maps of landmark locations in each states and allow users to access the Registry of National Natural Landmarks on-line
- Produced electronic boundary maps using GIS technology for over 300 landmarks increasing accuracy of National Natural Landmark boundaries and ease of access for partners needing NNL boundary information
- Contracted for evaluations of nine potential National Natural Landmarks

**FY 2004 Planned Program Performance**

- Continue work on the boundary adjustments needed to process withdrawals from existing National Natural Landmarks and coordinate their review by the National Park System Advisory Board prior to the Secretary's approval
- Complete and distribute a revised program National Natural Landmark handbook, which will increase the program's effectiveness and opportunities for partnering
- Finalize boundary revisions for 85 landmarks affected by owner withdrawals
- Recommend at least five potential National Natural Landmarks for designation

**FY 2005 Anticipated Program**

- Complete studies of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route and the Navajo Long Walk
- Complete studies of the New River, Taunton River, and Eight Mile River
- Continue study of the Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail
- Support congressionally directed studies for areas that might be designated as heritage corridors, our routes, affiliated areas or other similar designations that respond to local initiatives but are not units of the National Park System

**FY 2005 Budget Request: National Natural Landmarks**

<b>Request Component</b>	<b>Amount</b>
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	986
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No Changes</b>
Uncontrollable changes	+9
<b>FY 2005 Budget Request</b>	<b>995</b>
Net change	+9



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**Activity:** Natural Programs  
**Program Component:** Hydropower Recreation Assistance

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### **FY 2005 Base Program Overview**

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Hydropower Recreation Assistance presents numerous opportunities for river conservation and enhancement of water-based recreation that are fully compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities. Hydropower utilities are required to consult with the National Park Service under the Federal Power Act, as amended. The NPS makes recommendations and is often involved in collaborative settlement negotiations with hydropower companies and local recreational interests. Many utility companies have found Park Service assistance valuable in reaching agreements to improve recreational access to rivers and protect recreational experiences for all users. The NPS facilitates negotiations, makes recommendations, designs whitewater boating studies, and works with power companies and user groups to lessen conflicts among industry, boaters, and anglers.



*The NPS is working towards re-licensing Big Creek in California (NPS Photo)*

Attention is being given to historical and archeological issues associated with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing consultations. Staff provide technical assistance to help implement recreational and conservation provisions of settlement agreements for hydropower licenses and are beginning to explore opportunities to expedite the hydro licensing process by working with Rivers & Trails staff to develop community partnerships that will develop goals and plans in advance of the licensing process.

Full implementation of recreation-related mitigation efforts may take place several years after National Park Service involvement. GPRA performance measures within this component are designed to examine local results following settlement signing and/or the issuing of a new hydropower operation license. This program has achieved the protection of hundreds of miles of river corridors and trails, and thousands of acres of open space. Park Service staff are now actively working on hydropower licensing from offices in Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Utah, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin, with a coordinator in Washington, D.C.

*Workload and performance tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this activity.*

① Hydropower Recreation Assistance online: <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/hydro/index.html>

#### **Use of Cost and Performance Information: Hydropower Assistance Program**

The National Park Service Hydropower Assistance Program provides staff to participate with other agencies and partners in hydropower licensing proceedings of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Unit costs for this program were reported to the Department for the first time in FY 2003 for the previous fiscal year's work and these costs will continue to be submitted in accordance with Departmental procedures. This information is forwarded to FERC to recover costs from licensees.

Through collaborative efforts under this program, precedent setting agreements were achieved with the potential to achieve multiple objectives, including continued generation of hydropower and enhancement of natural resources and recreation opportunities.

A result of this program is that settlements resolve long-standing legal problems that in turn benefit local communities and at the same time protect wildlife habitat. In March 2003, a settlement was signed for the St. Lawrence - FDR Hydropower Project that includes provisions for \$750,000 in recreation improvements and over \$12 million to improve habitat.

### FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Provided assistance on 82 FERC hydropower licensing proceedings in 27 states.
- Assisted 19 park units on FERC hydropower licensing issues.
- Participated in signing major hydropower licensing settlement agreements resulting in continuing generation of hydropower and recreational and conservation enhancements for the following projects: Smelt Hill, ME; Bigfork, MT; American Fork, UT; St. Lawrence – FDR, NY; El Dorado Irrigation District, CA.

### FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

- Provide assistance on 67 FERC hydropower licensing proceedings in 22 states.
- Assist 17 park units on FERC hydropower licensing issues.
- Complete hydropower licensing settlement agreements for the following FERC hydropower projects: Penobscot River, ME; Tapoco, TN/NC; Pit 3,4,5, CA; Upper North Fork Feather R., CA.

### FY 2005 Budget Request: Hydropower Recreation Assistance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	802
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>No Change</b>
Uncontrollable changes	+9
<b>FY 2005 Budget Request</b>	<b>811</b>
Net change	+9

### Justification of FY 2005 Budget Request for Natural Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	10,875
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>No Change</b>
Uncontrollable changes	+91
<b>FY 2004 Budget Request</b>	<b>10,966</b>
Net change	+91

**Subactivity Performance Summary**

(Includes performance supported by other NR&P Activities, Historic Preservation Fund and Land Acquisition – State Conservation Grants)

<b>End Outcome Goal 3.1: Provide Recreation for America.</b> Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters							
<b>Recreation goals: Provide for recreation</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>FY 2004 Plan/ Budget</b>	<b>2004 Revised Final Plan</b>	<b>FY 2005 Request</b>	<b>Change in Per- formance 2004 to Planned 2005</b>	<b>Long- term Target (2008)</b>
Recreational opportunities: Number of acres / river and shoreline miles made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships <b>(SP)</b> All targets are cumulative	782,710 partners  4,058 river miles	846,282 partners <sup>1</sup>  5,050 river miles <sup>1</sup>	916,700 partner acres  5,370 river miles	902,700 partners  No change	956,600 partners  6,255 river miles	53,900 acres  885 river miles added	1,113,500 partners  8,910 river miles
Additional miles of trails, over the 1997 totals, are conserved with NPS partnership assistance. <b>(BUR IIb1A)</b>	7,704	9,140 <sup>1</sup>	9,450	No change	10,520	1,070	13,730
Percent of recreational properties assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF), the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and the Federal Lands to Parks Program are protected and remain available for public recreation. <b>(BUR IIc1)</b>	100%	100%	100%	100% (est. 34,986)	100% (est. 35,676)	690 properties	100% (est. 37,356)

<sup>1</sup> Data for FY 2003 is not yet final. Preliminary data is based on partial reporting or is still being verified.